

SAVE TREES.

LOOK FOR AND REPORT THE ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE.



Once the Asian longhorned beetle (ALB) infests a tree, there is no cure. What you can do is look for and report it before it has the chance to destroy your trees — and everything they mean to you. Thousands of hardwood trees in the United States have been lost to the ALB. The best line of defense against this devastating pest is you.

WHERE HAS IT BEEN FOUND?

Since its discovery in 1996, the ALB has caused tens of thousands of trees to be lost in Ohio, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and Illinois. But all states are at risk.

ATTACKS MULTIPLE TREES

- Ash
- Birch
- Elm
- Golden Raintree
- Hackberry
- Horsechestnut
- Katsura
- London Planetree
- Maple
- Mimosa
- Mountain Ash
- Poplar
- Willow

AUGUST IS TREE CHECK MONTH Take 10 minutes and check your trees for the beetle and any signs of damage it causes.



The Asian longhorned beetle is an invasive insect that feeds on certain hardwood trees, eventually killing them.

Its body is 1 inch to 1.5 inches in length, with six legs and a shiny, jet-black body with random white spots and two long black-and-white antennae.

ALB larvae chew into the heartwood of trees, where treatments can't reach them.

Actual size



Dime-sized exit holes

Look for the signs:



Sawdust-like material



Egg sites in the bark



Dead or fallen branches

FAST FACTS

- Adult beetles are most active during the summer and early fall. Throughout the summer, they can be seen on tree trunks and branches, walls, outdoor furniture, cars, and sidewalks.
- Once a tree is infested by the ALB, it must be removed to help save more trees.
- Because the Asian longhorned beetle can attack trees in any state, millions of acres of our nation's hardwoods — including national forests, state parks, and neighborhood trees — are at risk.
- Depending on where you live, 70 percent of your community's tree canopy could be lost.

Find it. Report it. Save trees.
ASIANLONGHORNEDBEETLE.com

U.S. Department of Agriculture

